Exchanging Good Practice for effective CBC

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Plan

• The 3 levels of cross border governance

• Mapping obstacles and solutions: tool box

• Future perspectives
MOT’s network

A network of 70 members, from 10 different countries
The 3 levels of cross-border governance

Cross-border cooperation: a multi level approach

LOCAL LEVEL

Cross-border natural areas

Cross-border hospital

Flows of cross-border workers

Cross-border conurbation

Cross-border transport
Cross-border cooperation: a multi level approach

NATIONAL LEVEL

- Peripheral areas
- Areas that are not taken into account by national policies
- A place of coexistence for two or more systems
Cross-border cooperation: a multi level approach

EUROPEAN LEVEL

- Experimental sites of European construction
- Specific territories that aren’t always taken into account by European policies
Cross-border issues

LOCAL LEVEL
- Specific management by local or regional stakeholders
- Sectorial and integrated development projects

NATIONAL LEVEL
State issues:
- Supporting cooperation of local and regional stakeholders
- Coordinating across borders

EUROPEAN LEVEL
- Taking into account of cross-border realities
- Taking into account the territorial impact of sectorial policies
- Continue financial support (cohesion policy)
- Develop legal tools for cross-border projects and territories (EGTC, EGC, etc.)
- Reinforce European networking and applied research programmes
Mapping cross-border obstacles (ISIG for CoE)

- Border
- Type of geographic area
- Level of solution (local, regional, national, EU)
- Perimeter of action (unilateral; bi/multi lateral)
- Topic (employment, transport,…)

**Nature of obstacles:**

- technic/administrative: functional dimension
- legal/institutional: political dimension
- Economic
- Cultural
- lack of knowledge: information dimension
- lack of propensity to cooperate: inter-individual dimension
Mapping the cross border tool box:
Example of the Hospital of Cerdanya

- Tools for funding: Interreg
- Tools for governance: EGTC, EGC…
- Legal obstacles: many solved, not all; transaction costs are too high -> need of new tools.
Remaining obstacles -> how to deal with them?

Good practices

• Local level: inventory of obstacles on the border; improve information; Euro-institutes…

• National level: inter-ministerial coordination; adapt legislation; support of organizations such as MOT, CESCI…

• Bi-trans national level: bilateral agreements; Benelux, Nordic Council…

• European level: EC Cross border review follow up (Communication 208/09/2017); Interact; CoE/ISIG (Eden)
Finding innovative solutions to CB obstacles: towards a European multi level platform?

Different organizations in several parts of Europe (AEBR, MOT, CESCI, TEIN (network of Euro-institutes), ISIG,…) have a potential for coordination. They could be made inter-operable. This would allow to:

- Take action at each border in support of local/regional players
- Exchange experiences concerning the removal of obstacles on different borders
- Raise awareness of the remaining obstacles at higher levels of government; support the national level; facilitate concertation between neighbouring countries
- Support the European level: manage an European database of obstacles and solutions, fed by the network of organizations quoted above
THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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